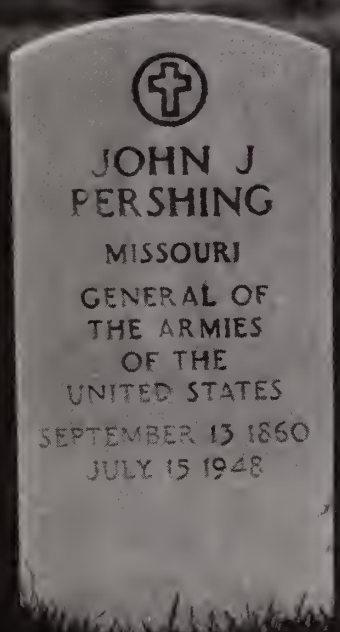


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INSCOM  
*Journal*

MEMORIAL DAY / MAY, 1983



# Viewpoint

**M**emorial Day, also called Decoration Day, is a time of commemoration in the United States. It is our time to look back and salute our deceased servicemen who have helped make our country what it is today.

**T**he meaning of the words "Memorial Day" goes back to the days following the American Civil War. Throughout the South, with constant reminders of the War all around them, the families would decorate the graves of both Southern and Northern soldiers with spring flowers. This was their tribute, simple as it was, to all the men who fought so bravely and gallantly and who lost their lives in defense of our country.

**W**hen Gen. John A. Logan, in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, heard that the Southern people were placing flowers on the graves of those killed in battle, he proclaimed that one day in May would be set aside each year to honor those comrades killed while defending their country during the Civil War. The year of his proclamation was 1868 and the day chosen was the 30th.

**S**o the 30th of May became Memorial Day. And in all the years since 1868 that day has been set aside to honor all those who gave the supreme sacrifice for their country. We still place flowers upon the graves of deceased soldiers and we still have that same deep feeling within our hearts that those who survived the terrible Civil War felt for those heroes of so long ago.

**F**ollowing World War I, Memorial Day has commemorated the dead of all wars. It gives us the opportunity to once again honor those who have gone before us in the service of our country.



# INSCOM Journal

COMMANDER  
Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III

DEPUTY COMMANDER,  
INTELLIGENCE  
Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt

DEPUTY COMMANDER,  
SUPPORT  
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|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Okinawa's leaning flagpole . . . .                       | 2     |
| New Chief of Staff,<br>Col. Charles C. Partridge . . . . | 3     |
| Commander presents awards . .                            | 4     |
| Black History Week at AHS . . . .                        | 5     |
| Training at Fort Devens . . . . .                        | 6     |
| Welcome Center at Torii Station                          | 9     |
| Educational opportunities for<br>officers . . . . .      | 10    |
| Officer Record Briefs . . . . .                          | 12    |
| Asian-Pacific American<br>Heritage Week . . . . .        | 16    |
| Nisei Soldiers in World War II . .                       | 16    |
| Leadership Breakfast at<br>Diogenes Station . . . . .    | 18    |
| Units . . . . .  | 20-21 |
| Family Album . . . . .                                   | 22-25 |
| Sports . . . . .   | 26-28 |
| For Your Information . . . . .                           | 29    |

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**On our cover:** Photos of Arlington National Cemetery taken by Sgt. J. H. Bond, Public Affairs Office, INSCOM.

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Correction: In the March 1983 issue of the INSCOM Journal, the article "Cruising the High Seas" was written by Sgt. Linda A. Buteau, of Field Station Key West, not by Sp4 Hal Sexton as credited. The Journal regrets the error.

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# Okinawa's leaning flagpole

by PFC Timothy Frame



Amid troubles in its framework the flag at Field Station Okinawa still waves gallantly in the breeze. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)

The Leaning Tower of Torii? No, not quite. It's the U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa's flagpole, which, it seems, was uncertain "which way was up" on January 16.

The pole, normally at attention, leaned conspicuously in favor of the East China Sea that Sunday, from a bend near its base.

No, it wasn't caught in the path of a mini-typhoon. It was

more a "twist" of fate. Military policemen's attempts to lower the American flag at retreat January 15 were foiled when the flag "got stuck" and wouldn't budge.

MPs working the mid-shift later tried using a vehicle to pull the jammed rope free. The method had worked on a similar occasion, but this time "they pulled at the wrong angle," and the pole followed.



Col. Charles C. Partridge is the new Chief of Staff at INSCOM. He assumed the duties of that office on Jan. 12, 1983. (U.S. Army photo)

## New Chief of Staff

# Col. Charles C. Partridge

Colonel Charles C. Partridge is the new Chief of Staff at the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He assumed the duties of that office several weeks ago. He replaces the former Col. James W. Shufelt who was promoted to brigadier general on Feb. 22, 1983.

Originally commissioned as an artillery officer, Col. Partridge has commanded at Battery, Battalion, and Brigade level and has held numerous staff positions. In addition to his former position as

Chief of INSCOM's Mission Analysis Office, he was Chief of Staff of the 2nd Infantry Division, Korea, and Executive Officer with the Legislative Liaison Office of the Secretary of the Army.

He holds a Master of Science degree in public administration from Penn State University and a Bachelor of Science degree in general law from the University of Alabama.

His military education includes the Army War College

and the Command and General Staff College as well as other service schools that he has attended throughout his career.

His overseas assignments include Korea, Vietnam, and Germany. Stateside his assignments have been at Arlington Hall Station, three tours in the Pentagon, Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Lawton, Washington and HQ Forces Command at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Among other awards, he has received the Legion of Merit.





Maj. Gen. A. N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM's Commander, presents the CG's Award for Maintenance Excellence to Col. Thomas N. Sherburne, Commander, Field Station Okinawa.

## Commander presents awards

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III presented three INSCOM units his "CG's Award for Maintenance Excellence."

Field Stations Berlin and Okinawa and the 527th MI Battalion, 66th Military Intelligence Group, in Kaiserslautern, Germany were the winners for 1982 as determined by their outstanding evaluations earned during respective Command Maintenance Inspections.

Additionally, the 527th MI Bn is INSCOM's nominee to compete for the Chief of Staff Army Award for Maintenance Excellence, which is a new award being given to the best small, medium and large MTOE unit as nominated by the MACOM's.

Winners will be selected by a board of maintenance experts, convened at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School.

One characteristic, which is common to all outstanding maintenance programs, is emphasis on all aspects from the operator through the highest levels of support, and from the most complex system to the simplest of items.

Of particular significance at Field Station Berlin was the cleanliness of their equipment.

Field Station Okinawa had an outstanding operator preventive maintenance program.

The 527th MI Bn's overall maintenance program was very impressive. Especially noteworthy was the overall unit

maintenance training program and a well supervised motor maintenance operation.

The Command Maintenance Inspection Team is preparing to visit INSCOM units worldwide in search of that one unit, in each category, to represent INSCOM in competition for the 1983 Chief of Staff Army Award for Maintenance Excellence.

For the first time, this program will include TDA units. If you start preparing now, your opportunity to become a recipient of the 1983 CG's Award for Maintenance Excellence and to represent INSCOM in the competition for the Chief of Staff Army Award for Maintenance Excellence will be greatly enhanced.

# Black History Week at AHS

by Mae M. Bullock

"If a race has no history, if it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated"—those are the words of Carter G. Woodson, the Father of Black history.

Since the beginning of time, Blacks have made many great contributions in our society as inventors, explorers, and educators. In honoring the many contributions that Blacks have made, the month of February is designated as "Afro-American (Black) History Month. The theme for the 1983 observance was "The United States Constitution and the Black American."

This year the Black History Committee at Arlington Hall Station put together superb programs for the month. During the first week of February, Lt. Col. J. Liberti, post commander, kicked



Ms. Dorothy E. Nelms was guest speaker for events during the second week of Black History Month during February. Ms. Nelms is an attorney in Washington, D.C.

off the month by introducing the speaker for the day, Col. A. Floyd, DIA, who spoke on the missing pages in the Black history books. The second week Brig. Gen. James Hunt, Deputy Commander, Intelligence, USAINSCOM kicked off the week with an inspiring message and the introduction of Ms. Dorothy E. Nelms, Attorney-at-Law in Washington, D.C. who was the speaker for the day. Ms. Nelms spoke on the United States Constitution in relation to Black

history. The third week, Maj. Clark Fuller, ITAC, Fort Meade presented an excellent slide show on "Black Culture." The month ended on a lively note with a Black History dinner/dance at the AHS Officers' Club. The speaker for the program was MSgt. Samuel Ramseur; with SSgt. S. Conyer as MC for the evening and music for the night was provided by Mr. H. B. Simms of USAINSCOM.

The activities for the month were a great success.



# Training at Fort Devens

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

Fort Devens' B Company, 1st Battalion, Intelligence School Brigade went to the field via helicopter March 4 through 6 for solderization training.

Soldiers of B Company were air lifted from Rogers Field to

Fort Devens Training Area #2 on March 4. After touching down on the landing zone the students encountered enemy fire.

"The enemy attack after the helicopter landing was frightening at first," said Pvt. 2 Julia A.

Goetsch, B. Company. "However, once we were in position and were covered I knew we were safe and could have survived the attack if it had been real."

According to Capt. Thomas K. Adams, B Company Commander, the tactical air insertion was more than just a fun helicopter ride. "If military intelligence soldiers were ever put into a wartime situation one of their primary modes of transportation in a division area would be helicopters. Therefore, they must be trained to react to the most dangerous situation," Adams said. He added that soldiers must also know how to embark and disembark a helicopter in a safe and efficient manner.

Two tactical air insertions were made, one for afternoon students and one for morning students. Helicopters were provided by and flown by U.S.



A smoke flare helped to cover B Company, 1st Battalion, School Brigade soldiers from enemy fire which followed their helicopter landing in field training exercises. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)





Low crawling on a snowy road to evade enemy fire was a cold, wet experience for this soldier from B Company, 1st Battalion, School Brigade at the field training site at Fort Devens. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

Army Garrison Flight Detachment, Fort Devens.

After the air insertions were complete the Company's position was established and constructed.

"Generally, the commander is in charge of the tactical positioning of the unit's site and the first sergeant is in charge of logistics. Many elements are considered when a site is selected, such as where the automatic weapons should be positioned, the direction opposing forces are most likely to attack and firing lines. After everything is taken into account positions are constructed," Adams said.

On Saturday approximately half the soldiers of B Company broke up into their respective squads and were sent on patrols. The other half of the company broke up into groups of three and were sent out on land navigation courses.

During the patrols soldiers were faced with many situations that could occur during an actual patrol. Soldiers had to react to indirect fire, move under direct

fire and react to a Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) attack. Soldiers also had to operate a field radio to call in casualty reports; load, reduce a stoppage and clear an M16A1 rifle and a M60 machine gun; and they also had to overtake an enemy position.

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**"We learned a lot in the field that we could not learn in the classroom."**

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On the land navigation course soldiers put skills they had learned in Basic Training and back in their company area to the test. They were required to identify features on a map, determine grid coordinates of a point, determine a magnetic azimuth using a compass, and determine direction.

Saturday night Tactical (TAC) Platoon, B Company acted as aggressors. The rest of B Company had to defend their position. Soldiers had to react to flares; practice noise, light and litter discipline; and conduct a night surveillance. "At midnight the battle ended and B Company had successfully defended the perimeter," Adams said.

According to Adams, training of the type performed during B Company's field training exercise is important for future military intelligence soldiers. "Soldier skills deteriorate between Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training. During AIT soldiers are trained in their Military Occupational Specialty. By having FTXs we can insure that soldiers don't forget what they learned in Basic Training," Adams said.

The soldiers of B Company feel the same way as their commander. "The training was good," said Pvt. 2 John P. Dixon, B Company. "We learned a lot in the field that we could not learn in a classroom."



At the test site Sunday church services were held for members of B Company, 1st Battalion, School Brigade.  
*(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)*



In preparation for their field training exercises soldiers board helicopters at Rogers Field for transport to the training site.  
*(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)*



# Welcome Center at Torii Station

Newcomers to Torii Station and their travel-weary families may now be discovering a smoother, more supportive transition to their new duty station, courtesy of a recently established Welcome Center at the field station.

Now in operation at field station headquarters, the Welcome Center and its current staff of three are committed to easing newcomers' arrival, in-processing and adjustment to Okinawa.

Although a personal and social acquaintance to Okinawa remain

the function of command-appointed sponsors during off-duty hours, the new center will provide many escort and orientation services that once required sponsors' absence from work.

Welcome Center personnel meet all incoming Military Airlift Command flights at Kadena Air Base and designated commercial flights at Naha to greet and assist arriving Torii soldiers and their families. Transportation to Torii Station and arrangements for

barracks or temporary lodging are provided as well.

The Welcome Center offers a convenient rest stop for the soldier's family while initial in-processing steps are completed at the nearby Personnel Administrative Center.

In addition to hosting tours to shopping, cultural and historical points of interest, the Center is prepared to aid Torii newcomers seeking permanent family quarters, POV referral and Okinawan driver's licences.



SSgt. Charlie Wulzer, Torii Station Welcome Center, gives new arrivals their first day's agenda.

(U.S. Army photo by PFC Timothy Frame)

# Educational opportunities for officers

by Major Paul D. Terry, Jr.

Each year the Army selects approximately 750 commissioned and warrant officers to complete undergraduate and graduate degrees at civilian universities as full-time, on-duty students. Although the officers selected for schooling view the assignment as a personal benefit, the Army's civilian education program is driven by requirements. The Army provides these officers with an educational opportunity, and then assigns them to positions calling for that education periodically throughout the rest of their career. Professional development officers at MILPERCEN receive thousands of inquiries concerning civil schooling. The purpose of this article is to provide general information on civil schooling most often asked about. It does not address education programs administered by the Army Medical Department.

## The details

Officers interested in civil education should first do some homework on the subject. The place to start is AR 621-1, Training of Military Personnel at Civilian Institutions. It's an easy regulation to read, relatively short, and covers most of the Army's educational programs.

AR 621-7, Acceptance of Fellowships, Scholarships, or Grants, provides information on low density, highly competitive programs such as Olmsted Foundation Scholarship, Rhodes Scholarships, and the White House Fellows Program. Selection, training and assignment of officers in the Judge Advocate General's Funded Legal Education Program (FLEP) is addressed in AR 351-22.

## Education goals

The Army has established two general educational goals, standard and advanced. The standard educational goals are: —a baccalaureate degree for all commissioned officers, and —an associate degree in a field related to their specialty.

In addition to encouraging and assisting officers to attain the standard goals, the Army selects officers for education to an advanced degree to meet needs validated by the Army Educational Requirements Board.

## Advanced degrees

Requirements for officers with advanced degrees drive the Army's advanced civil education programs. The requirements are established by the Army Educa-

tional Requirements Board (AERB) which meets annually in Washington, D.C. The process for determining requirements begins in the field where commanders and senior staff officers identify positions which require an advanced degree for officers to perform adequately. Commanders submit requests by specialty and forward them to specialty proponents. The proponents review, add and delete requests. This step generally standardizes the educational requirements for similar positions.

Next, the AERB meets in Washington, D.C. A general officer serves as the board president and voting members represent each specialty proponent. The board reviews the requests, votes on each request, and recommends a list of billets to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) for approval. Approved billets are commonly referred to as AERB positions. The most recent AERB convened in January 1983 and recommended the validation of 4,478 commissioned and warrant officer positions for advanced civil schooling.

In order to provide a pool of officers to serve in AERB positions, the Army selects officers at approximately the sixth to eighth year of officer service for full-



time schooling. Warrant officers are eligible to attend civil school from the fifth through the 15th year of service for Other Than Regular Army and through their 23rd year of service for Regular Army. These officers study in a discipline that supports one of their specialties for up to 18 months. Officers preparing to be USMA instructors are allowed up to 24 months of graduate schooling.

Following graduate school, each officer is required to serve three years in an AERB position unless deferred by Commanders, MILPERCEN. The Army then assigns officers with advanced degrees to utilization tours periodically throughout the rest of their careers.

In addition to the approximately 600 officers starting school each year under the two general categories, the Army offers a variety of special programs. These include the Funded Legal Education Program, fellowships, scholarships and grants, such as White House Fellows, and the Training with Industry Program. Although program duration and follow-on assignments vary, all are outstanding educational opportunities.

Officers approved for an associate or baccalaureate degree program must study in a field of functional value to the Army. The degree should support the officer's specialties or MOS. Table 5-2, DA Pam 600-11, pro-

### How to apply

Officers interested in being assigned as full-time students at civilian universities should accomplish the following: (1) read AR 621-1; (2) telephone or write their professional development officer to determine an appropriate education program; (3) photocopy DA Form 1618-R from the back of AR 621-1, fill it out, have it indorsed, and mail to: Commander, MILPERCEN, ATTN: (appropriate professional development section, see Figure 1), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332.

### Selection criteria

Professional development sections at MILPERCEN consider

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## The individual officer is the best manager of his or her own career. Professional development officers at MILPERCEN can assist officers with information and guidance on civil education.

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### Kinds of programs

The Army has two general categories of full-time, on-duty educational programs, fully-funded and partially-funded. Under the fully-funded program, the Army provides a permanent change of station (PCS) move, full pay and allowances, tuition, and up to \$200 per year toward textbooks and supplies. The partially-funded program is similar, but the officer must pay for his or her own tuition (many have used veterans benefits), textbooks, and supplies. Under either program, each officer incurs an active duty service obligation, computed as three days for each day in school, up to a maximum of six years. Consult AR 350-100 for a full explanation.

vides guidance for warrant officers.

As explained previously, advanced schooling is based upon requirements, so the Army is specific about what the officer may study. The full-time, on-duty programs require that officers study in a discipline for which the Army has AERB positions in certain specialties. The same requirements apply to off-duty programs in which the Army bears part of the expense through tuition assistance.

The Army does not restrict the field of study for officers who pursue advanced degrees on their own time and at their own expense. It is wise, however, to study an academic discipline which supports one of the officer's specialties.

officers for civil schooling based on the following general criteria: (1) company grade professional development, such as advanced course and company command completed; (2) available for PCS; (3) top notch evaluation reports, and (4) academic records that indicate a likelihood of success in undergraduate degree completion or graduate school.

Officers enhance their selection potential by planning ahead. They talk to their professional development officers, find out what degrees will support Army requirements, and take the appropriate tests, such as the Graduate Record Examination or Graduate Management Aptitude Test.

These tests are offered only

a few times each year, so it's important to know admissions requirements for desired schools and to schedule admissions tests accordingly. Additionally, officers increase their chances for selection by completing the school application process in a timely fashion, as requested by the professional development officer. Finally, officers seeking admission to schools under a fully-funded program should apply to tax supported schools where resident tuition rates apply.

The individual officer is the best manager of his or her own career. Professional development officers at MILPERCEN can assist officers with information and guidance on civil education. But the officers must decide what they want from their career in best serving the nation and meeting personal needs. While attaining the minimum educational goals is essential, an advanced degree alone does not enhance promotion potential. Performance is what counts! However, since an advanced degree does generally assist officers in the performance of their duties, it therefore benefits both the officer and the Army.

## Summary

In summary, the Army sends officers to associate and baccalaureate degree completion to meet the minimum educational goals for warrants and commissioned officers. The Army sends officers to advanced civil school in order to fill AERB positions. Officers go to advanced civil schooling usually during their sixth to eighth year, serve an immediate utilization tour, and then serve subsequent utilization tours periodically throughout their careers. Officers increase their chances for selection as full time students at civilian institutions by being familiar with AR 621-1, insuring that professional development goals are met, and accomplishing the application process well in advance of the desired school start date.

If you are interested in any of the educational opportunities available to the officer corps, get involved today. Help yourself to "Be All That You Can Be."

Editor's Note: Maj. Paul Terry is currently serving as Civil Education Officer, Education Branch at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va.

# Officer Record Briefs

by Lt. Col. John C. Eberle

"Officer Record Briefs (ORBs) were found to be *extremely* important, particularly in screening," said members of a recent DA Selection Board. In a sense, the Officer Record Brief has become the Army officer's resume. Commanders and supervisors use the ORB to get an impression of an officer's qualifications for a duty position. DA Selection Boards use the ORB to establish initial impressions of an officer's potential for promotion, schooling and command. Assignment officers use the ORB as an aid in finding officers qualified to fill positions and in making other important professional development decisions.

Based upon comments from every recent DA Selection Board, there are still many of us who need to get our "resumes" in better shape.

Over the years officers have criticized the ORB system because of the difficulty they've had in getting changes made. Though there may be a lot of us that have tried to make changes to our ORBs that did not get made, there are a significant

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number of officers who have succeeded based on the quality of their ORBs. If the number of letters and phone calls before the selection boards is an indicator, it appears that many officers avoid serious involvement in getting their ORBs updated until it becomes a problem. DA Pamphlet 600-8, Procedure 5-1, is the ORB correction bible. Copies of this pamphlet should be available in your unit's personnel administration center (PAC) and at your local military personnel office (MILPO). You should read it. It will take you about 10 minutes.

Before we address specific procedures, let's talk about where the data comes from that is printed on the ORB. When an officer comes on active duty, a record of his or her entry on active duty is made on an automated data base, called the Officer Master File (OMF), located at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) in Alexandria, Va. The data which is entered on each officer at active duty time is sketchy until the officer arrives at his or her first duty station. Here, the local MILPO sends a copy of the DA Form 2 and 2-1 to MILPERCEN

procedure column of the Table. Make sure that you provide adequate data for the MILPO to validate your requested change. Usually, sending the request for change through the MILPO to HQDA, rather than directly to HQDA, is the best way. If there is a change in the procedure, the MILPO is more likely to know about it. If there is a problem with the update procedure, the MILPO chief can bring it to the attention of HQDA to get the problem fixed.

Some officers have the impression that their assignment officer is the only one who can get

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## Each item on the ORB is important, but those items which are most often noted as not being accurate by selection boards are Military Education Level, Civilian Education Level, Height/Weight and Assignment History.

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Much like any task that you try to get someone else to do, ORB correction takes personal involvement and follow-up. HQDA sends a copy of your most recent ORB to your MILPO three times a year. The ORB received in your birth month is the audit ORB and must be audited by you. Your signature on the audit ORB attests that the data on the ORB is correct, or that you have indicated what data changes must be submitted by the local MILPO. The other two ORBs will come at four month intervals following the audit ORB and should be used by you to check that the changes you indicated were made.

You don't have to wait until your audit ORB arrives to make changes to your ORB. Changes may be made through your MILPO anytime during the year.

where the record is completed to the extent possible. Once data is entered on the data base, it is maintained until some action either at HQDA or through a Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) causes the data to change. The data they you see printed on your ORB is a copy of the data that is stored in your automated record on the OMF.

Some data displayed on the ORB is the exclusive responsibility of HQDA to update directly to the OMF. Other data can only be updated through SIDPERS transactions which are transferred to HQDA via AUTODIN. If one of the data elements on the ORB listed in Table 5-1-1, DA Pam 600-8, needs updating by HQDA, have your MILPO send a letter to the appropriate agency as listed in the Correction Pro-

changes made on the ORB. This is a myth which needs to be dispelled. The fact is, to quote DA Pam 600-8, "MILPERCEN and the Special Branches will not process changes which can be reported through SIDPERS." The reason for this is that there currently is no reliable way to decide if the SIDPERS data is more correct than the OMF data. Therefore, the decision has been made that the SIDPERS data, which comes from the field, updated by your MILPO, is most current and correct. When the OMF/SIDPERS reconciliation is done, SIDPERS data overrides OMF data thereby negating changes which may have been made by HQDA. Despite the fact that the SIDPERS file contains only a subset of the OMF data, it is essential that you submit ORB changes through your

MILPO to ensure that both your OMF and your SIDPERS records are correct.

Each item on the ORB is important, but those items which are most often noted as not being accurate by selection boards are Military Education Level, Civilian Education Level, Height/Weight and Assignment History. Specific details on how to make ORB changes are outlined in Table 5-1-1, DA Pam 600-8, but let me use the above items as examples of what to look for and how to correct the errors. Figure 1 is a copy of what table 5-1-1 has to say about Height/Weight. Figure 2 describes the Assignment History.

Note that height is to be in inches and weight in pounds. A six foot three inch man who weighs 200 pounds may not seem too heavy. However, if his ORB is incorrect and list him as 63/200, it raises some rather obvious questions. How can an Army officer be physically fit if he is five feet three inches tall and weighs 200 pounds? If your photo makes you appear overweight, but your ORB says you're not, the board will request verification of your height and weight data from your commander.

The Assignment History block contains a maximum of 19 assignments. All entries for casual, student, patient or duties of two months or less are deleted. The number of months shown should be the number of months spent in the assignment. The Organization and duty titles need to be concise but clear. When an officer arrives at a new location, a SIDPERS transaction is generated which extracts the Organization Title from the SIDPERS Organization Master File. This sometimes causes a significant problem because these extracted titles appear on the ORB as "0002 AR SQ 03 CV HHT." Except for the MTOE author, this coding

gives no one a clear picture that the officer was in the Third Squadron, second Armored Cavalry Regiment, normally abbreviated "3d SQDN 2nd ACR."

The best source of data to correct these difficult to read duty titles is DA Form 67-8, Officer Evaluation Report. However, this will require a SIDPERS change to modify the existing procedures which has not yet been approved. Until such a change is implemented, there is a procedure by which organization

schooling are entered in HQDA. All other school data are entered in the field. Civilian education for master's and doctorate-level schooling is done at HQDA. Officers enrolled in resident MEL 1-and MEL 4-level schools will automatically be credited for completion of the courses. Officers who complete non-resident programs for MEL 1 and MEL 4 producing schools must forward appropriate documents through the MILPO to HQDA for update. Appropriate degrees and

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Remember these two things:

first, your ORB is more important  
to you than to anyone else; and,  
second, if your ORB does not represent  
clearly what you have done and  
who you are, it will not change unless  
you get directly involved in the process.

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titles can be changed to satisfy your requirements.

Organization titles can be no longer than 19 characters with four additional characters available for the unit number. Duty titles can be no longer than 24 characters. A duty title such as "OB OFF" is too concise at six characters. OB could mean obstetrics, obstacle, or order of battle. Take your pick, this example taken from a Military Intelligence officer's ORB obviously meant "Order of Battle Officer" as that was the duty description of his OER for that period. Note that "Order of Battle Officer" is 23 characters long (remember a space counts as a character) and therefore fits in the allocated space. If you must use abbreviations, make sure that they comply with AR 310-50.

Military Education Level (MEL) data for command and staff college (MEL 4) and senior service college (MEL 1) level

transcripts must be forwarded to HQDA to be credited for completed master's or doctoral work.

We need officers to get involved in changing their ORB. There may be problems, and every change may not "take" on the first try. The change may have been coded incorrectly, the clerk may have forgotten to forward it, or it may not have been changed the way you wanted it. If you submit a change that does not show up on the next ORB you receive, follow up on it. Force the issue. Get your commander involved if you have to. Don't accept the statement that "the system is screwed up" as the answer. Computers, for all their faults, do what people tell them to do. If you are getting close to a selection board and have not succeeded in getting changes made which you feel are important, write to your assignment officer, or call if time is short.

At the same time, go to your



## EXTRACT OF DA PAMPHLET 600-8, TABLE 5-1-1

| Data Item          | Data Item Explanation  | Source Document  | Responsibility for Correction | Correction Procedure  |
|--------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| HEIGHT/WEIGHT      | Height in inches. Weight in pounds.  | SF 88.<br>Officer.   | MILPO                         | Use procedure 2-57, DA Pamphlet 600-8-2. Annual verification of height and weight is required. To fulfill this requirement, only the signature of officer concerned is required. An annual physical IS NOT required to accomplish the verification. (AR 640-2-1)  |
| ASSIGNMENT HISTORY | Assignment history area contains maximum of 20 assignments, reflected by a change in organization, duty title, or duty MOS/SSI. The first line (projected assignment) will be blank for all officers. The second line indicates the officer's current assignment, the third line the first previous assignment, the fourth line the second previous assignment, the fifth line the third previous assignment, and so on. | PCS orders.<br>DA Form 2496.<br>DA Form 67-8.<br>DA Form 1059.<br>DA Form 1059-1.<br>DA Form 1059-2.<br>UMR. | MILPO                         | Consolidate all consecutive entries in which "Organization", "Station", "Duty MOS", and "Duty Title" are substantially the same. Delete all but the earliest entry.<br><br>Delete entries in which duties were casual, student, patient, or of two months or less duration.<br><br>Use authorized abbreviations IAW AR 310-50.<br><br>PROJECTED ASSIGNMENT:<br>Not applicable.<br><br>CURRENT ASSIGNMENT:<br>All data except "Duty Title" is generated from an "ARR," "ASN," "ASNJ," or "POSN" transaction.<br><br>PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENTS:<br>Use procedure 2-56B, DA Pamphlet 600-8-2.<br><br>Note: When changing an assignment line, remember the "FROM DATE" must be the same as on the line being changed, otherwise it creates a new line entry. When an assignment line is deleted, remember to add the number of months from the deleted line to the assignment line before or after the line being deleted. |
| ASGT               | Type of assignment. Indicates whether assignment is projected, current, or a previous assignment.  |  |                               |   |
| FROM DATE          | Date the assignment began—year, and month, except that "FROM DATE" for current assignment will reflect year, month, and day.   |  |                               |   |
| MO                 | Number of months officer served in assignment. Blank for current assignment.   |  |                               |   |
| UNIT NO            | Number of unit of assignment (use in conjunction with the organization column).  |  |                               |   |
| ORGANIZATION       | Description of unit of assignment. Maximum of 19 characters.   |  |                               |   |
| STATION            | Station of assignment, e.g., Pentagon, Ft Polk. Maximum of 9 characters.   |  |                               |   |
| LOC                | Location of assignment. CONUS-LOC: Army area followed by a state abbreviation. OCONUS-LOC: Country abbreviation.   |  |                               |   |
| COMD               | Major command in which officer was assigned.   |  |                               |   |
| DUTY TITLE         | Title of the duty performed in the current or in a previous assignment. Maximum of 24 characters. Do not abbreviate unless duty title exceeds the 24 characters. When necessary to abbreviate, use only the authorized abbreviations in AR 310-50. Duty titles used on ORB will coincide with those used on DA Form 67-8.  | DA Form 67-8   | MILPO                         | Use procedure 2-56B, DA Pamphlet 600-8-2. To delete, add, or change a duty title, the effective date of the duty title must match the "FROM DATE" of the assignment line in question. When making such correction ensure:<br>a. Not to submit a duty title entry based on the submission of an OER when duty assignment remains the same.<br>b. That when the duty title is changed to reflect a different means of describing the same duty, submit a correction change to the obsolete duty title, reflecting the most current duty title description.  |
| DMOS               | Duty MOS/Position Requirement Code (PSC) during the assignment. Maximum of 9 characters.   |  | MILPO                         | Use procedure 2-56B, DA Pamphlet 600-8-2.   |

MILPO and submit the changes once more. The assignment officer will change those items that are HQDA changeable items, and he or she will post the ORB which goes before the selection board with the handwritten changes as you indicated in your request.

What does the future hold? Someday we hope to have a system in which both the MILPO clerk and assignment officer can sit at a terminal and update the current data on the Officer Master File and get an immediate update response.

In the meantime, there are procedures to get your ORB updated. Where the procedures are

being followed, the system is working reasonably well. If no one is making the system work where you are, be the first link. Remember two things: first, your ORB is more important to you than to anyone else, and second, if your ORB does not represent clearly what you have done and who you are, it will not change unless you get directly involved in the process.

Editor's Note: Lt. Col. John C. Eberle is currently the Information Resource Management Officer, Officer Personnel Management Directorate, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va.

# Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week

National Asian-Pacific American Heritage week will be observed 7-14 May 1983. The theme for the observance will be "working together."

Over four million Americans can trace their ancestry to Asia and the islands of the Pacific. The history of these people shows many accomplishments and contributions for the betterment of mankind. Their contributions include those in the arts, education, science, literature, industry and commerce.

May 7, 1983 will mark the 140th anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants to America and May 8, 1983 will be the 114th anniversary of the driving of the Golden Spike, signifying the contributions of the Chinese-Americans in building this country's transcontinental railroad.

During the 59th Congress Representative Norman Y. Mineta, representing California's 13th Congressional District, other representatives, and Senators Spark Matsunaga and Daniel Inouye, both of Hawaii, introduced a House Resolution that "the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating a period beginning on May 4, 1979 as Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week." Each year since then there has been a Presidential proclamation designating a period in May to honor those with Asian-Pacific heritage.

In recognition of the significant role Asian-Pacific-Americans have played in our national life and in the creation of our rich heritage, USAINSCOM salutes all those with an Asian-Pacific American heritage.

## Nisei Soldiers in World War II

by Diane L. Hamm

The Japanese Americans helped write a brilliant chapter in American military history. Familiar with the Japanese tongue, second-generation Japanese Americans (called Nisei during the war period) were the eyes and ears of Allied fighting forces throughout the Pacific during World War II. Their presence was greatly significant to American intelligence in the Pacific War. It was said by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby (Gen. MacArthur's chief of intelligence), "Never before in history did an Army know so much concerning its enemy, prior to actual engagement, as did the American Army during most of the Pacific campaigns."

Before U.S. entry into World War II, consideration was given to the strained relations between Japan and the U.S. A small group of officers with a previous tour of duty in Japan recognized the need for an intelligence unit to battle with the difficulties of the Japanese language which would occur if hostilities erupted. A small-scale language school was approved by the War Department and began operating



on November 1, 1941, five weeks before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The school was placed under the Fourth Army and opened in an old converted hanger at Crissy Field, The Presidio (San Francisco), almost directly under the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

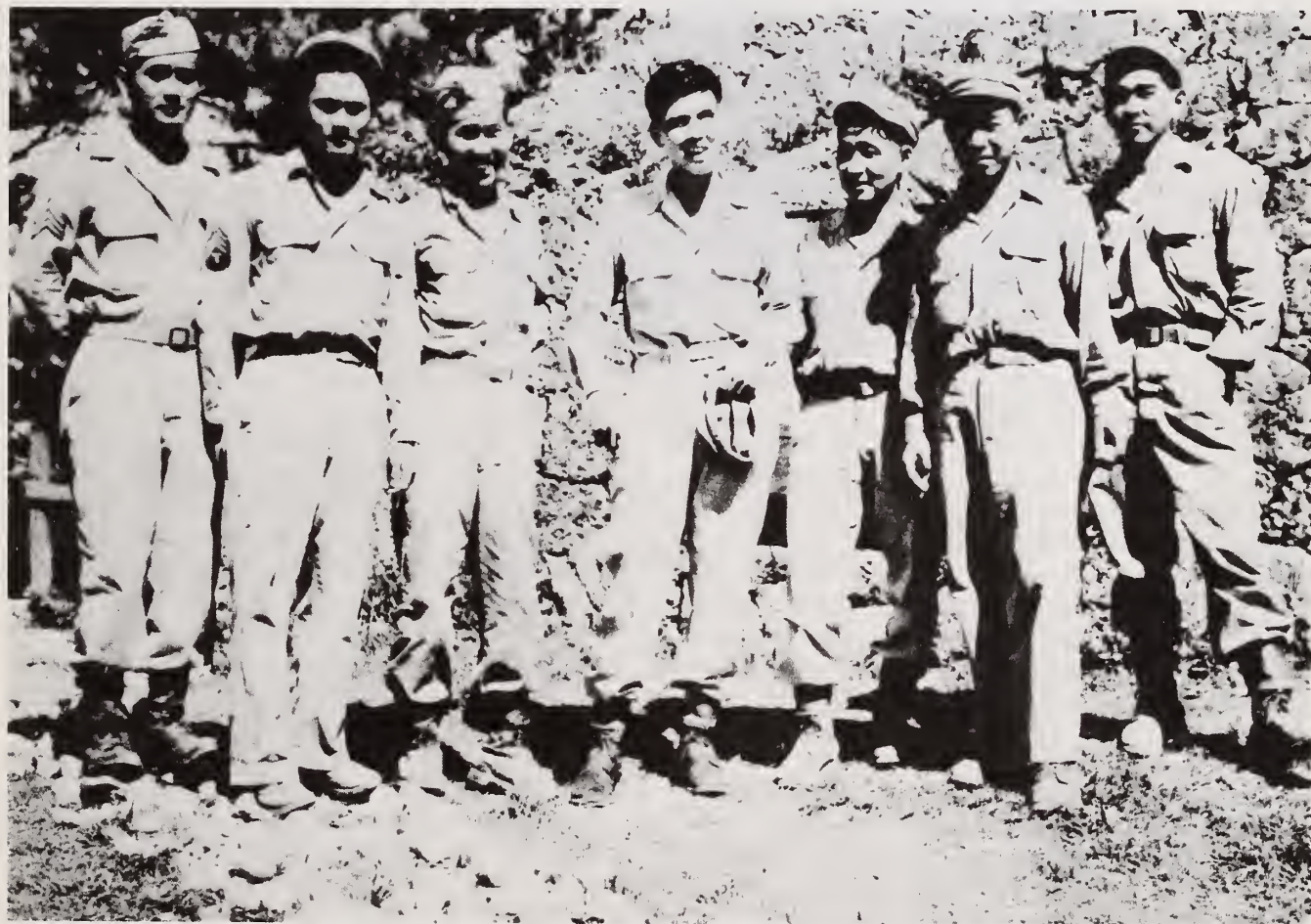
The Army immediately took steps in recruiting Nisei soldiers for the intelligence work which would be necessary during war. Cram courses were conducted in the study of Japanese reading, writing, interrogation, translation and interpretation; analysis of captured documents; Japanese geography and map-reading; Japanese military organization and technical terms; and the social, political, economic, and cultural background of Japan. After Pearl Harbor, the school

was transferred to larger quarters at Camp Savage in Minnesota. Reorganized as the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS), the school was placed under direct War Department supervision.

On December 7, 1941, the whole world of the Nisei was destroyed. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Americans were considered the enemy. Over 110,000 Japanese Americans, the majority of whom were U.S. citizens, were immediately put in retention camps. The Japanese Americans who were in the Army found themselves transferred to labor battalions and other non-combat units. Only the Nisei soldiers attending the special language school were able to continue their normal Army functions. It

was not until January 1943 before Nisei volunteers were allowed to enlist for special combat units.

While one branch of the Army was laying plans for the removal of all Japanese Americans from the West Coast as a matter of military necessity, the other branch was searching for qualified Nisei to enroll in its now-urgent language and intelligence program. After six months of operation, the language school was sending its graduates overseas to meet the Japanese in battle—half to the Marines headed for Guadalcanal and the others to the Army in the Aleutian Islands. Although only a handful of America's civilians knew they were there, by the end of 1942 the Pacific was filled with Nisei in uniform. They participated in



Japanese Americans were the eyes and ears of Allied fighting forces throughout the Pacific during World War II. Some served in intelligence work in the Pacific while others fought and served in various war torn areas throughout the world. (U.S. Army photo)



such epics as the Burma campaign of the famed Merrill's Marauders. In this particular incident, fourteen Nisei soldiers tramped through the mud and jungles for 100 days with the Marauders, fighting in a dual role as foot soldiers and as interpreters. Nisei also landed with Australian units at Brunei and Balikpapan, Borneo. They served in the Arctic's ice and snow, the steaming jungles of the Solomons, and in New Guinea's fevered swamps. They landed at Leyte and Lingayen, flushed caves in the Marianas, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. They marched with China's peasants, walked through Chunking's rubble, and flew into Atsumi with the vanguard of MacArthur's surrender party in preparation of Japanese surrender.

As the Nisei soldiers of the 100th and the 442d fought in combat with unequalled bravery in Germany and France, the linguists in the Pacific helped save unknown numbers of American lives by interrogating prisoners of war and translating captured documents. Their efforts turned up a mass of information that enabled American commanders to anticipate enemy action, evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, avoid surprises, and strike where they were least expected. They worked under a cloak of security, performing duties which required the highest degree of integrity, adaptability, and discretion. The Nisei linguists rarely fired a rifle, mortar, or machine gun. They battled the land of their fathers with a weapon unique to warfare—language.

After the victory of World War II, the Nisei linguists were assigned to take part in the occupation and reconstruction of the defeated Japan. The Nisei were put to work interpreting for military government teams, locating and repatriating impris-

oned Americans, and rounding up war criminal suspects and interpreting their trials. Although few got credit for it, the Nisei were the channel of communication and the bridge between

the Japanese nationals and the English-speaking authorities. It can well be said that without the participation of these men, the U.S. forces would have battled against greater odds in combat.

# Leadership Breakfast at Diogenes Station

by SSgt. Ken Distler

"If you have a guy in your outfit that invented the Zero Defects syndrome, shoot him. We don't want a Zero Defects environment in which our soldiers have to operate. We do want an environment which is conducive to 'Freedom to Fail,'" said Maj. Gen. Richard W. Anson, in what he emphasized as his own opinions.

General Anson, Commander of the U.S. Army Element at NATO's Land Southeast Headquarters spoke to Diogenes Station personnel at the station's second Leadership Breakfast Jan. 28. His two-day stay included tours of the local area and a look at the station's operations.

Anson defined leadership as "... the ability to motivate people to achieve or accomplish your goals."

"There are three types of motivators," Anson said, a commander, a manager and a leader.

Hopefully, it's everybody's desire to have a commander and a manager and a leader all under the same hat. In other words, the same individual.

"I would submit to you, however," he said, "rarely does this happen."

Anson described both the commander and the manager as having been appointed, based on capability. "A leader, however, is not appointed. He's a leader because of his ability. Not capability, but ability."

"Good leaders influence the course of nations, whereas commanders are more circumspect and event-oriented."

Every leader must choose a style of leadership along a spectrum ranging from the very permissive leader to the very authoritarian, based on the leader as an individual, Anson said.

"But once you establish what



you want to be along that spectrum, you must then stick with it. You can't vascillate, you cannot migrate and you can't change on a day-to-day basis."

Anson said a leader must possess the traits of responsibility and responsiveness and use them to "to establish and maintain an environment where people can excel."

"How does he go about doing this?" he asked. "First of all, he has got to set the example. You've heard this many times before, but I can't come down hard enough on that little trait. In everything you must set the example, because you will be copied by your subordinates and by others."

"The second thing you need to do is to set objectives, goals as to what you want your people or your organization to do. Once you've established objectives, be sure to provide—within your capabilities—the resources needed to accomplish those objectives to the best of your ability."

Being well-trained in your job and having the ability to delegate responsibility are also important, he said. "The quickest way to flunk the course (of leadership) is to try to do everything yourself."

"Next, Anson said, "you want to introduce into your organization an atmosphere of what I call 'freedom to fail'. That does not mean that your subordinates can screw up continually and you say 'That's fine, we'll do it again.' I don't mean that at all.

"What I mean is . . . you will allow your people to make mistakes. In my humble opinion, 'freedom to fail' builds leaders.

"If you've done those kinds of things, I think you will have an atmosphere in which job satisfaction begins to show through. And I would submit to you that job satisfaction in any organization begins with you or me," Anson said.



At the Leadership Breakfast, Maj. Gen. Richard W. Anson, Commander of the U.S. Army Element at NATO's Land Southeast Headquarters, addresses personnel at the Diogenes Station in Sinop. (U.S. Army photo)

Anson told the audience of about 80 that they are a part of a very important team despite the fact that occasionally there is a feeling of being isolated.

"Let me tell you something," Anson said, "you guys and gals here are just as important as anybody else, if not more so, anywhere in the world, wherever our forces are.

"The more I've seen in the brief time I've been here, (the more I'm convinced) you're all doing a super, great job. I'm proud of you," he said.

In closing the breakfast, Col. Wayne F. Stone, Commander, U.S. Forces, thanked Anson for his remarks and said, "I think these comments are what we needed to hear at Diogenes Station.

"We know that we are not the most profound organization in the world," Stone said, "we know that we can do better. And I think if we go down the road and we continue in the vein of trying to learn this leadership thing together, it becomes a lot easier to get the job done."

# Derrick beats PT "boredom blues"

by SFC Lawrence H. Carter

Maintaining an acceptable level of physical fitness can quickly become a boring part of anyone's duty day. That's especially true if

the program involves the same exercises and two-mile run each session.

In May 1982 SSgt. Leon E. Derrick, Emitter Location and Identification Section, U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa, was in the throes of PT boredom with no relief in sight.

Enter the Boy Scouts, always prepared, with a challenge. The Boy Scout 10-kilometer road race was being staged at Torii Station. Derrick decided to enter, just to see how he'd do, and to spice up his PT.

He finished the run, won a T-shirt and gained a new, full-time hobby . . . long-distance running.

The rest of the summer, every day, Derrick could be seen out on the antenna field road running 3.5-mile laps. On weekends, he entered every race held on Okinawa. In the process he learned more and more about training, equipment and his limits of endurance.

He entered the Run For Your Life program. He set goals, achieved them and set new ones.

In the early fall the ELI Section entered a team in the 5th Annual Keystone Cops Marathon Relay.



SSgt. Leon E. Derrick tackles the 90-kilometer bicycle event of last year's Marine Corps Oki-Man Triathlon on Okinawa.

(Photo courtesy of SFC Lawrence H. Carter, USAFSO ELI)



The 62-kilometer event included four running legs, two bicycle legs, a swim and, as a finishing equalizer, ice cream eating with chopsticks.

Derrick volunteered for the last distance leg, a 14-kilometer course over some of Okinawa's must rugged terrain. The team finished in a respectable four hours, 10 minutes.

A new challenge arose after the Keystone Cops race. It was one that would be a true test of Derrick's physical fitness.

The Marine Corps on the island announced that it would host the first Oki-Man Triathlon in October. The Oki-Man consisted of a one-mile ocean swim, a 90-kilometer bicycle course and a 15-kilometer road run . . . all on the same day.

Derrick registered for the race and started training. He began each day with a "short" seven-mile run. Lunch included a mile swim. After-work relaxation meant a bicycle ride of 10 or more miles. On weekends, bike rides of 20 or more miles and 10-15-mile runs helped him prepare for the test.

Oct. 23, 1982, Derrick was one of 58 competitors who entered the East China Sea and started swimming. Eight hours later the race was over and Derrick had finished. Every triathlon is noted for a particularly demanding aspect. The Oki-Man was no exception. The bicycle course was hardest, with no flat areas to speak of. It just offered some of the steepest hills and sharpest curves imaginable.

Having proved his physical fitness and successfully beaten PT boredom, Derrick looked for something fun with which to finish the year. What better way than a classic marathon?

The 8th Annual Kent/USO Kadena Marathon, 26.6 miles of



SSgt. Leon E. Derrick wades ashore after a one-mile ocean swim during last year's Marine Corps Oki-Man Triathlon on Okinawa. (Photo courtesy of SFC Lawrence H. Carter, USAFSO ELI)

running on Kadena Air Base Dec. 5, was the answer. The race is one of the premier running events in Japan. It drew more than 1,200 entrants.

Derrick kept training for his fun run. He peaked at 105 miles a week and was ready to race. However, race day didn't dawn . . . it poured in, as torrential rains threatened the marathon. However, the skies cleared and the race was started.

Unfortunately, luck didn't hold. Less than an hour into the race the deluge came. It brought a sharp temperature drop and high winds.

Thoroughly soaked, cold and tired, Derrick finished the marathon 369th out of 1,275. Not bad for a beginner!

1982 was a year of accomplishment for Derrick. He ran in four 10-kilometer runs, a six-kilometer event, the Army-Navy Day 3.7-mile run, Keystone Cops Marathon Relay, Oki-Man Triathlon and the Kent/USO Marathon.

He logged over 1,500 miles training. Best of all, he set an example for all others suffering from PT boredom.

This year? The same plans, but the times will be faster.

# family album

## Speckhard is winner!



Sgt. Michael C. Speckhard is the U.S. Army Okinawa Soldier of the Year for 1982.  
(U.S. Air Force photo by A1C Linda Snyder)

A U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa Army sergeant was one of five servicemen honored during a USO Service Salute at the Kadena Air Base Officers' Club in February.

Sgt. Michael Speckhard was the Army's representative at the salute. After winning the U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa's 1982 Soldier of the Year competition, he competed against Army units on Okinawa and won. That win singled him out as the best enlisted member of the "green machine" on the island.

Speckhard was joined by enlisted Air Force, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard selectees in the

all-services line up.

Lt. Gen. Charles Donnelly, Commander, U.S. Forces Japan, personally congratulated the group following a dinner in their honor.

"It was nice to get the recognition," Speckhard said later.

But being named the finest of the Army enlisted here may be of even greater significance in the future, he explained.

"If my plans to put in for a commission come through, it'll mean a great deal to have it on my record."

For now, he said, it was "good experience for official functions; something I hadn't done before."



# Butler crowned Miss Black Heritage

by PFC Timothy Frame

"Winning was a total surprise to me . . . the farthest thing from my mind!"

So exclaimed PFC Tammye J. Butler, crowned Miss Black Heritage 1983 in February at the Kadena Air Base Keystone Theater, USAFS Okinawa.

A six-judge panel selected the U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa private from among a half dozen contestants for her speaking ability, talent, poise and pageant ticket sales.

According to Butler, however, the title was but a crowning touch to a deeper, more personal aspiration.

"I was at a low in my life," she confided. "Initially I set out to prove to myself, to all women, that there's something else if you just reach out for it."

Flyers announcing pageant trials seemed to be the Operations Company clerk's ticket to do just that. An informal interview with the pageant committee was her first step toward both the crown and new discovery.

The Pamona, Calif. native was asked about her background and reasons for trying out. Soon after, a phone call came. She was



On Okinawa PFC Tammye J. Butler is crowned the 1983 Miss Black Heritage by the 1982 Queen Yvonne Seastrunk. (U.S. Air Force photo by TSgt. Daniel Smith)

in! Then rehearsals for the talent portion of the pageant began.

"I didn't know what I was going to do," Butler sighed. "I didn't want to lose, so I knew better than to try singing."

She chose instead a reading from "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuf" by Ntozake Shange, a black female author. Together, Butler and her co-contestants polished their acts, drawing advice, support and confidence from the pageant committee and each other.

Most memorable, Butler recalled, was the special bond that grew among them.

"We became sisters, inspiring and helping each other.

"One of the girls—we called her "Twiggy"—became my best friend for life. We grew so close. She was working on a native

dance from Trinidad, where she's from. It was such an inspiration to see the roots of Black history reach more than just Africa."

Pageant preparations also inspired considerable soul searching, Butler added. "They had us each write a three-minute speech describing our short and long-term goals, personal life, who most inspired our lives and why. It was an experience for me to search who I was, what I wanted in life."

Butler hopes to someday establish a modeling agency for young black women, a goal she explained might "help others get started."

"It used to be that if you were black and a woman, you had two disadvantages automatically against you. I use the reciprocal of that," Butler asserted. "They can also be advantages."



Kadena Air Force Base Elementary School students wave American and Japanese flags during their January flag dedication ceremony. (U.S. Army photo by PFC Timothy Frame)

## Tamper-proof enclosure installed

# National flags fly again

by PFC Timothy Frame

There were no pilots; no flight crews.

Yet, an "historic flight" took to the skies January over the Kadena Air Base Elementary School. And it was Torii Station Electronic Maintenance Division personnel who got the flight airborne.

Old Glory and its host nation's flag, Hino Maru, were flying that day before a gathering of stu-

dents, teachers, parents and guests.

The aerial display was part of a flag dedication ceremony marking the first time the national symbols have flown at the school in over six years.

Why had the school been bannerless so long?

The flagpole ropes which had once raised and lowered the colors had long been the target of

neighborhood vandals.

The ropes were discovered cut through. The incidents continued. Finally, school officials declared the flagpole unusable.

Five months ago, Torii EMD learned of the school's problem and decided to do something about it.

Soon, an EMD team, led by SSgt. Stephen Stafford, Sp5 Michael Scott and Kizo Nakamura, began devoting spare time to their "civil project."

Together, they designed, constructed and installed a tamper-proof enclosure to protect the exposed ropes from mischief. The flagpole was returned to duty and potential vandals foiled.

Fixing a flagpole at an Air Force elementary school may seem like a strange project for Army EMD people to be tackling. But at least one person at Torii doesn't think so.

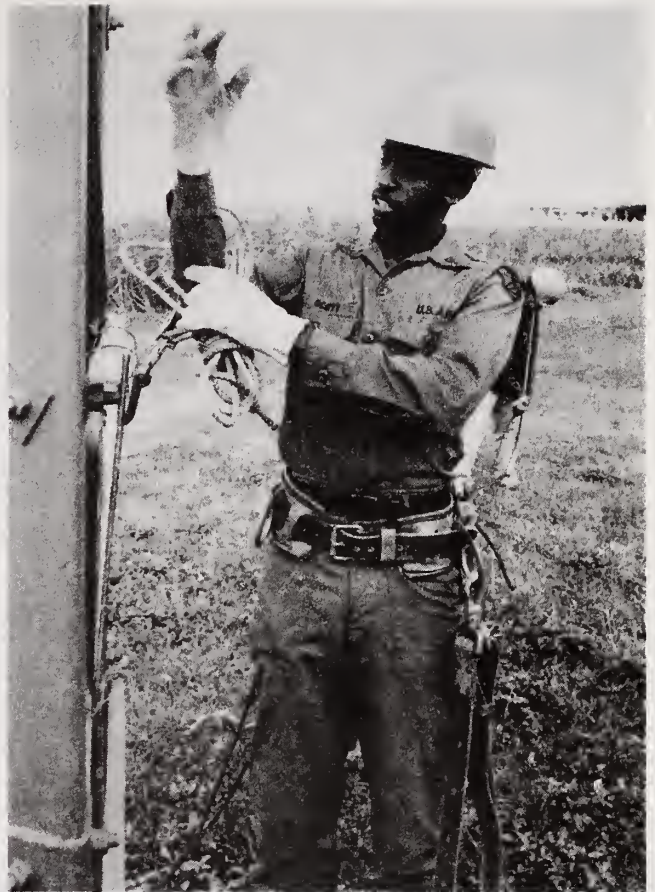
"That's what we're known for," asserted CWO3 Edward Jones, EMD section OIC, "doing anything, anytime, anywhere."





Kizo Nakamura and SSgt. Stephen Stafford check part of an antenna system before lowering it for repairs.

(U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)



Sp5 Michael Scott prepares to go climbing during antenna repair work at the field station. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)

## Black History Month at Vint Hill

by Sp5 Martha O'Brien

The month of February was Black History Month, and at Vint Hill there was an entire week devoted to "celebrating" with a number of events to enjoy.

The Executive Secretary for the Virginia State Conference, NAACP, Mr. Jack Gravely, was a guest speaker.

## Family album

Speaking to the mainly military audience, Gravely spoke of his military experience as a black soldier in Vietnam, and how he perceived the Army to have changed since the late 1960's. Gravely was well received, and his closing comments expressed his thoughts: "You should always wear your uniform with pride; and if you can't do that, you should think about getting out."

The grand finale of the weeks' festivities was the Fashion Show which was held in the nearby area. More than 300 people were on hand to enjoy the "Fashion and Flair" evening.

After a buffet dinner, the guest speaker, Dr. Sylvia Render, a

professor of more than 20 years at Florida A&M, and author of two books, spoke of the "little known" Black Americans.

"These black men and women had not one-tenth the chance to succeed, and yet they made it. It was their insight and strength . . . they were poor but they took what they had and made what they wanted," stated Render.

Render then joined the rest of the group and sat back to enjoy the fashion show.

Eighteen young men and women from the Vint Hill community, with the help of the area clothing stores (and their own personal wardrobes), showed their courage and talent before their peers.





## Kunia softball team does it again

by Bonnie L. Webb

The U.S. Army Field Station Kunia softball team took first place for the second year in a row in the U.S. Army Support Command Hawaii Holiday Christmas Tournament held at

Schofield Barracks. It was the third year the team placed within the top three teams. The tournament, made up of 76 teams throughout Headquarters, U.S. Army Western Command, lasted

from Dec. 18, 1982 through Jan. 12, 1983. Kunia defeated the 347th Transportation Company, 9-8 in the playoffs, for the championship, during a rain-soaked game of eight innings.



Kunia Softball Champs. (L to R) 1st row: SFC James F. Cato, Sgt. Lionel Ausmer, Sgt. David M. Willard, SFC Albert Burton Jr., Sgt. James D. Davis. 2d row: TSgt. David Mason, MSgt. Francis Roche (Coach), Sgt. Kirby D. Black, SFC Jerry L. Dobson (Asst. Coach), SSgt. Leon J. Howell Jr., Sgt. Steven J. Griffin, SSgt. George H. Baxter, Sp4 J. Lee Lumpkins, SSgt. Frank Stross and SFC Derral L. Howard. (U.S. Army photo)



The Kunia team was then invited to participate in the Hawaii Top 20 (Oahu) Championship Tournament held on February 19, 20 and 21 in Honolulu. They were rated 17th in the state going into the tournament, which was made up of 28 teams—eight coming from the other islands. The Kunians defeated the 4th, 7th and 18th ranked teams in the state on the way to finishing the tournament in 8th place.

MSgt. Francis Roche, Coach, and SFC Jerry L. Dobson, Assistant Coach, led the 14 member

team to victory. The Army team members were: SFC Derral L. Howard, SSgt. George H. Baxter, SFC Albert Burton, Jr., Sgt. James F. Cato, Sgt. Steven J. Griffin, Sgt. Kirby D. Black, Sgt. Rafael Valedon, Sgt. David M. Willard, Sgt. Lionel Ausmer, Sp4 J. Lee Lumpkins, and DA civilian, Mr. Harvey Winams. Air Force members of the team from the 6924th Electronic Security Squadron were TSgt. David Mason, Sgt. James D. Davis, and SSgt. Frank Stross.

The team now plans to enter

the inter-service league tournament to be held April 4—June 15, 1983. This league is made up not only of inter-service teams on the island, but civilian teams as well. This will be Kunia's second year of competition in Class "A" softball.

Field Station Kunia is a great place for softball enthusiasts as well as surfers and golfers. Athletes can take advantage of the delightful climate by participating in outdoor sports all year round.

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# Augsburg soldiers bowl in international tournament

by Robert Kalb

Two soldiers from the Augsburg community recently got a chance to compete in a bowling tournament held in Salzburg, Austria, as part of a West German team.

At an international tournament, held on December 4, 1982, in Salzburg, national and city teams from throughout Europe competed. Bowling, though a fledgling sport in Austria, has gained in popularity to where Austria has had a national team competing throughout Europe.

West Germany's bowling "Meister," Henry Loesch, of Augsburg, was invited to form a team for the tournament competition. Deciding to form an international team, he invited two soldiers from the Augsburg Military Community, SSgt. Russel Ingle, 409th ASA Company and SFC Michael Earnest, 1st Operations Battalion.

Opening day of Salzburg's first bowling facility was celebrated lavishly. Present for the ribbon-

cutting ceremony were the Lord Mayor of Salzburg, the Archbishop of Austria and a host of other dignitaries. After a speech by Loesch, the first balls of the tournament were thrown by the Lord Mayor and the Archbishop.

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Earnest and Ingle will join the Augsburg City Team and compete next year in the intercity competition.

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The tournament format was simple—each three-man team would bowl four games. The team with the greatest cumulative pinfall would be declared the winner. From the start it was evi-

dent that the 40-team competition would be a close race between the German National Team, the Austrian National Team and the Augsburg Team of Loesch, Ingle and Earnest.

After the first game and midway through the second, the teams were practically even, but by the end of the second game the German National Team and Augsburg's team began to forge ahead. By the end of the third game, the German National Team had moved to a 60 pin lead over the Augsburg Team, which meant that to win each person on the Augsburg Team had to beat his counterpart of the opposition by 20 pins.

It came down to the last ball of the last frame. Augsburg's team, bowling at a faster pace, finished their final game a frame ahead of the German National Team. Exuberant and anxious they had closed the 60 pin gap and pulled to a weak 9 pin lead with the one



remaining frame. One member of the German team would have to throw 3 strikes on the final frame to win.

When the anchor bowler stepped up on the lane, only 8 pins separated the teams, putting all the pressure on him. He had to throw 2 strikes and 9 pins to win the tournament by one pin. With the spotlight on him, he showed the iron control of a truly fine bowler. The first two balls were dead in the pocket, giving him the needed strikes. On the final ball, he pulled just a hair and it came up high, leaving the 4 and 7 pins. The end result—a tie between the German National Team and the Augsburg Team. A total of 2,374 pins was knocked down by the two teams, with an average of 593.5 pins per game.

## Scores for the Augsburg Team were:

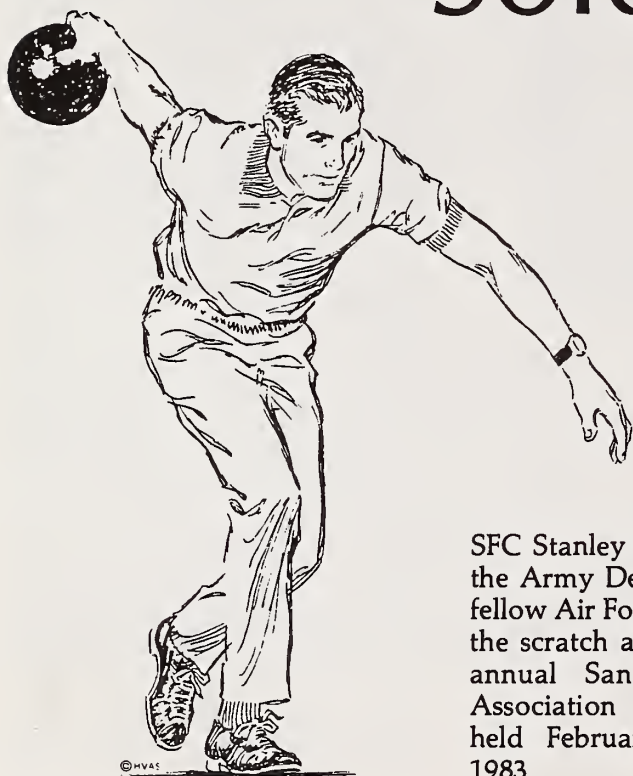
|         | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | Series | Average |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Loesch  | 189 | 216 | 145 | 201 | 751    | 187.75  |
| Ingle   | 177 | 164 | 180 | 178 | 699    | 174.75  |
| Earnest | 237 | 216 | 234 | 237 | 924    | 231     |

Although there were no categories for individual competition, Mike Earnest had a field day, finishing over 100 points ahead of his closest competitor. When asked about his day, he said that he had been keyed up for the tournament. It was an honor just to participate in the tournament and it was an additional honor to have been asked by Germany's best bowler to be a part of the team. He further stated that the lane conditions were ideal for him, allowing him

to play far outside with a strong finish. This is his favorite line, but is one he doesn't get to play too often here in Europe, as most military houses are older houses that will not hold the line if played from that angle.

Since the tournament, Earnest and Ingle have been asked by the Augsburg City Team to become part of the official line-up and will begin competing with the team next year in the intercity competition.

## Soldiers excel in bowling



SFC Stanley "Bud" Markham of the Army Detachment at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas won the scratch all-events title in the annual San Angelo Bowling Association City Tournament held February 5 through 20, 1983.

Markham, who averaged 193 for the tournament, rolled a 562 series in doubles, a 544 in singles, and a 635 in the team event for a total of 1741 for nine games.

Also faring well was the Army Detachment team of SFC Gary Lowry, SSgt. Archie Justice, SFC Teddy Sharpe, SFC Keith Teverbaugh, and Markham. They finished in second place in the tournament with a total of 3,067, ten pins behind the winning team. The same team is currently in third place in the Wednesday night Intramural League behind TTG-1 and the Army's Green Machine.



# For your information



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